(b) Oil-water separators will be installed and maintained to reduce the oil content of oil-water wastes produced from vehicle and equipment washracks, industrial processes, steam cleaning operations, etc., to levels specified by Federal, State or local standards.

(c) The discharge of ballast water from vessels will be strictly controlled either by the use of ship-board or onland oil-water separators capable of processing accumulated waste waters. Oil and fuel contaminated wastes produced during the cleaning of fuel storage tanks and combustion engine components will also be collected and treated for oil removal prior to discharge.

(d) Waste oil produced on Army installations will be collected, segregated, and protected to avoid contamination. Where cost effective, waste oil will be used as a fuel additive in large oil burning heating plants. Waste oil will not be used as a dust palliative on roads or other surfaces. If the generating installation does not have the capability to use the waste oil, it will be offered to other installations that are located within cost- effective transportation distances. If the oil cannot be cost-effectively used, it will be reported to a Defense Property Disposal Office (PDO) in the area for disposal. If disposal to PDO is economically unfeasible, installation should make arrangements with local contractors for disposal of waste products.

(e) Waste water discharges will be monitored for oil content and other toxic and hazardous substances in accordance with the provisions of the permits issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

(f) DA will provide representatives to the RRT located in each of the Standard Federal Regions (figure 9–1) in accordance with §650.206. The number of representatives may vary, depending upon the requirements in that Federal regional area and with details specified in each regional contingency plan.

(g) The RRT will be activated automatically if a major or potentially major discharge occurs. In any other pollution emergency, the RRT may also be activated upon an oral request by any Primary agency representative to the Chairperson of the RRT. Such requests for team activation will be confirmed in writing.

(h) During a major pollution discharge involving activation of the RRT, the IOSC may be directed and controlled by the EPA or USCG OSC.

(i) In the event an installation commander provides assistance on non-DA caused spills (those not covered by EPA, USCG or the National Plan) a civil support release and/or reimbursement agreement should be obtained similar to appendix A, AR 75–15. Paragraph 216011, AR 55–355, Assistance to Carriers, also provides guidance.

§650.206 Responsibilities.

(a) Department of the Army Staff.

(1) The Chief of Engineers will—(i) Promulgate basic policies and procedures for Department of the Army implementation of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (National Plan) for Army-caused discharges and for the preparation and implementation of SPCC and ISCP plans.

(ii) Provide technical direction, design guidance, and engineering procedures to military installations on implementation of SPCC and ISCP plans.

(iii) Provide primary and alternate members (for Civil Works) to the RRT in each of the Standard Federal Regions as required. Nominations will be provided directly to the Chairman of the RRT.

(2) Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans will exercise Army Staff supervision of DA support to the EPA and USCG in the cleanup of pollution discharges caused by other than Army agencies under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

(3) The Inspector General and Auditor General (Army Director of Safety) will provide assistance and guidance on the safety aspects of the storage, use, handling, and disposal of hazardous and toxic substances.

(4) The Surgeon General will provide assistance and guidance on the health and environmental aspects of the storage, use, handling, and disposal of hazardous and toxic substances.